San Francisco. Human Rights Commission
Minority Population Characteristics

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MINORITY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

(Presentation to the San Francisco Human Rights Commission)

~~January 25~~, 1973

FEB 8

I would like to thank Mr. Becker for the honor of inviting me to make this presentation. The subject is an extensive one and the time is severely limited, so what I will try to do is to cover very briefly three major points. The first will cover some of the problems in the Census definitions and summary reporting of minority data. The second will be a brief overview of some of the principal general findings from the Census with some data for the City where available and thirdly a statistical analysis of segregation or if you prefer "minority concentration" of the various minority groups in various cities and SMSA's in California and Nevada

PRESENTATION BY: J. C. ROYCE, SENIOR STATISTICIAN
PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

BEFORE THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION February 8, 1973

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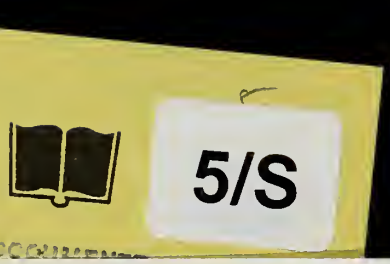

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I am sure that your staff has probably analyzed most of the San Francisco data that is available and I would appreciate any contribution that they might be able to make in the discussion period.

First, let us define what we consider here to be our major study groups. Although more detail will hopefully be made available later on characteristics of the smaller groups (Chinese, American Indian, etc.), the major grouping selected by the Census in their basic release were the Whites, Blacks, and Spanish Americans.

Now it is not my intention to be critical of the Census. They have their problems. But I wish someone could take the message back to them that there must be a better way.

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Royce, J. C.

Minority population
statistics :
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The Census in its definition of RACE says: (QUOTE)

"THE CONCEPT OF RACE AS USED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DOES NOT DENOTE CLEAR-CUT SCIENTIFIC DEFINITIONS OF BIOLOGICAL STOCK. RATHER IT REFLECTS SELF-IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS. SINCE THE 1970 CENSUS OBTAINED INFORMATION ON RACE PRIMARILY THROUGH SELF-ENUMERATION, THE DATA REPRESENTS ESSENTIALLY SELF-CLASSIFICATION BY PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THE RACE WITH WHICH THEY IDENTIFY THEMSELVES." (QUOTE)

To this we should say a dutiful AMEN. Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, and Filipinos are considered separate races as are Aleut and Eskimo, whereas American Indians are grouped in printed data as a single tribe. If a respondent says he is Black, he is Black. If he doesn't say anything he is given the race of his father or other relative or his next door neighbor. If he says "Other" and is from Mexico or Puerto Rico, he is changed to "White." If he says "Other" and says "Trinidadian" he is changed to "Black" whereas actually the population of Trinidad is heavily infused with East Indian who are brown but classified as "White." If he says "Ethiopian" he is classified "Black" even though Ethiopians are defined as a Semitic language group of primarily Hamitic stock and Hamites as well as Berbers and other dark skinned North of Sahara Africans are usually classified as Caucasian rather than Negroid and are reported as White in the Census.

But then the Census complicates matters. It identifies some national origin groups such as Chinese and Japanese as separate races but does not recognize Mexican as a separate race, but rather complicates the issue by trying to cover the

Mexicans and others of our neighbors to the South by identifying their language of origin as Spanish. Although one of the principal areas of pride the PRI Party in Mexico takes in its campaigns is its efforts to teach the many rural Mexicans to speak Spanish. But many of the Spanish Americans have inter-married or have shifted their spoken language to English. To count only the persons who spoke Spanish as a child would certainly understate any identifiable Mexican, Central American, Puerto Rican minorities. So to cover mixed marriages and English speaking children, all members of a family where the head or spouse has a Spanish mother tongue were added. And just to make sure, they threw in the rest of the people who had Spanish Surnames, including many Irish. Thus, the Spanish language plus Spanish Surname groups for which the Census developed cross-run data include some 45,000 Blacks and some 118,000 other Non-Whites. The latter being a substantial proportion of the Filipino group who are defined by the Census as a racial minority in their own right.

The socio-economic data we show here for Other Non-White are composed of the subgroups shown on our chart. The data is a residual of the total sample less Black and White sub-samples, so the data for the Other Non-White has somewhat less statistical credibility than the other data.

The subject of Census undercount is under continuing study. In past censuses it has been substantial, particularly in the young male age group where the individual had no permanent household connection.

All in all, however, with all the needling criticisms, the data obtained by the Census is of great value provided it is considered broadly indicative and not precise.

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SLIDE 1A

The bulk of these charts are for the State. Somewhat less detail is available on a city or SMSA basis.

You are probably already aware of the fact that the Black minority groups in the San Francisco SMSA are concentrated in Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond and the Oriental population (not surprisingly) in San Francisco.

The lower Chart brings out the substantially higher proportion of minority population in the younger age groups primarily in the Central Cities. This differential fertility and urban concentration is reflected in school enrollment.

SLIDE 1B

Another interesting facet among the Spanish Americans is that San Francisco has a higher proportion of Central and South American stock vis-a-vis the Mexican stock that characterizes Los Angeles and the rest of the State.

Now let's go briefly through some slides to show what may be considered a sort of overview of the principal areas of findings published in the wealth of detail in PC(1)-6C and other Census sources.

SLIDE 2

This Chart shows that the Black and Spanish American have a higher percentage of young people. They also have higher fertility rates in terms of children ever born per woman. These rates insure that even without increased migration and with a convergence of birth rates in the future, Black and Spanish American will become increasingly represented in the labor force. San Francisco data are included in the handout material. They tell a similar story for the City.

SLIDE 2A

Here we have a projection for the State of the growth of the principal minorities assuming in the old statistical phrase that "present trends continue." You will note that Whites or as they are called "Anglos" will probably decline from 84% in 1950 to some 65% in 1990 and may well be only a plurality early in the next century.

1C+1D 2B and 2C Show the local picture of Differential Fertility

SLIDE 3

This Chart points up the probability of greater family orientation among the other Non-White and Spanish American. The orientation may well be due in part to the relatively larger number of foriegn born and Catholic representation in these groups which have not given them a chance to catch up fully with the main-stream American tradition of the broken home.

The sterotype of the Negro female household is brought out sharply in the lower chart. A wide range of socio-economic explanations have been given for this phenomenal difference in this group. 3A

Throughout all of these charts, you will see the Blacks tend to lag most harshly in most socio-economic categories. Government policies on family support, the suppression of the nuclear family in the days of the slave society and absence of job opportunities for males are all mentioned as contributing.

SLIDE 4

I really would prefer to show the findings without exploring causal factors. This is hard to do. On the labor force participation scale, Blacks are

low and Spanish are high. The bottom chart shows that many Blacks are not in the labor force presumably because they are totally disenchanted. The unemployment rates in the middle chart show the extent of the problem because the Black shown as unemployed are actively seeking work, listed for job referral, and are in addition to and not part of the 34% in the upper chart who are classified as not looking for work.

The Spanish American high labor force participation rate is due in part to their relatively low rate of school attendance. A higher proportion leave school and enter the job market than the White and Oriental groups. Their unemployment rate is also higher than the White and Oriental but nowhere near that of the Blacks.

The lower chart is what might be called the dropout chart. Disability, school attendance, old age, or being in jail or hospital may be considered legitimate reasons for being out of the labor force, but even here, it is suspected some go to school or feign illness to avoid the onus of labor. It must be remembered that reasons for "dropping out" includes persons with independent incomes who choose not to work, people who rely on friends or family for support, non-working members of communes, people with no visible means of support as well as the unskilled disadvantaged person who has just "given up."

SLIDE 5

One the female side, Blacks and Orientals have the strongest evidence of women working. However, as you can see, the Black women, as with the Black men, have the least success finding work. Spanish American women also have high unemployment rates in spite of their low participation. White and Oriental have the lowest unemployment here also as may be seen in the middle chart.

The lower chart gives us an insight into the working wife situation. Black families with husband present have an exceptionally high proportion of wives who are working or seeking work. This fact accentuates the situation of the Black male with respect to employment. Here again, the Whites, possibly due to a combination of affluence and tradition, have a low proportion as do the Spanish American who have the strong family tradition.

SLIDE 5A

In urban San Francisco, the most noticeable difference in labor force participation is the low White Male rate and the generally higher Female rates than in the population as a whole. San Francisco has a relatively high proportion of retired gentlemen and young working women.

SLIDE 5B

Unemployment rates for men in the city are higher in all categories, for women, generally lower.

SLIDE 5C

Labor force "dropouts" also tend to be a little higher in the city.

SLIDE 6

The outstanding characteristic in virtually all educational studies in recent years is the problem of the high dropout rate and relatively low achievement of the Spanish Americans in school. Various explanations such as language difficulties, absence of academic traditions, poor school facilities, hostile teachers, etc., have been given for this situation. Certainly we find that this area requires a great deal

of concentrated effort both in the White and Spanish communities. Black educational experience is substantially better than the Spanish in terms of the criteria shown but the social and economic conditions in the ghetto have been associated with high drop-out rates and poor quality educations. There is no time to cover the broad subjects of school desegregation or bilingual education, but these Census data certainly do point up the seriousness of the underlying problem area.

SLIDE 7

We also hear a lot about language problems in minority groups. The Black population are virtually 100% (99.2%) native born and English speaking. However, special classes are being taught in schools to permit teachers to understand ghetto dialects which put many Black areas on a virtual bilingual basis.

Both the Spanish and the Other Non-White have a high percentage of foriegn born or second generation stock who speak their native tongue in the house.

Ethnic language outlets for the foriegn born Europeans are disappearing rapidly and we know many third generation Japanese and Chinese have no knowledge of their Oriental language in spite of the efforts of some elders to maintain traditional schooling. Some language problems have developed with the re-opening of Oriental immigration in the 1950's.

The great language levelers that have served to eliminate many local dialects as well as to teach English to the foreign born today are the mass media of TV, Radio, and the Movies. These are probably having more effect on language familiarzation than the schools themselves.

Because of the many areas in California where there are large concentrations of Spanish Americans, the possibilities of making out without using English is probably easier because of Spanish store clerks, Spanish signs, Spanish movies, ethnic radio, and substantial Spanish TV programming.

Government ongoing studies, however, do show that particularly the young Spanish Americans are becoming increasingly bilingual and as you can see from the chart, 23% spoke English in the home as a child.

SLIDE 8

In employment we find that both Black and Spanish are under-represented in the professional, technical, management, sales, and clerical fields. Both are heavily represented in the crafts and operatives, although the Spanish representation here is highest. Blacks are heavily represented in the services. Spanish and Other Non-White predominate in the farm areas.

SLIDE 9

In terms of both income and poverty level, the minorities rank as we might have expected. Public Assistance and poverty track farily closely. Seemingly, Other Non-Whites may be seeking or receiving a disproportionately low proportion of public assistance in relation to their poverty status, with the Blacks a bit on the high side. But the quirks of sampling, self-administered questions, and the Census definition of poverty should keep us from drawing to glum a conclusion on this comparison other than that there is a high correlation between the attributes of poverty and public assistance.

SLIDE 9A

This slide shows San Francisco inner city average income below the State average except for the Spanish American groups.

SLIDE 9B

The San Francisco data for poverty level and public assistance tends to follow the State pattern with substantially better showings for the Spanish Americans in the San Francisco area than in the South and balance of the State.

Now let's get into a brief discussion of segregation. The two maps here show up the problem of segregated communities. Los Angeles County has 17% Spanish and 10% Black population.

We started our analysis of segregation as a result of the obvious differences in patterns.

SLIDE 10

The table shows an example of a rough measurement of concentration. In this case Los Angeles Black population. In 1970, 55 of the 1,584 tracts had between 90 and 100% Black residents; 69 tracts were between 80 and 90% Black. In population terms, 58% of the Blacks in Los Angeles County were concentrated in these 124 tracts with over 80% Black in each tract. Over 65% of the tracts in the county had less than 1% Black. In a perfectly integrated society we might expect to see the median Black living in a neighborhood that averaged around 10-12% Black with a normal distribution around these levels leaving the probability of 80 + % concentration in any single tract in the million-to-one category. In practice, we see the typical, that is median, Black in an area with an 82.75% concentration.

We statisticians always say we can't recognize a problem unless we can measure it. So as a broad measure we developed an Index based on the median divided by the mean. Thus, in the example, the average or median Black lives in a tract that is 82.7% Black in a county that averages 11.9% Black or he lives in an area that is 6.9% times as concentrated as the county as a whole.

SLIDE 11

Now in this chart we can see that in spite of the sterotype that we hear about, the Spanish ghetto there is obviously not the same pattern. True, some 25 or so percent of the Spanish live in areas where they are in the majority, the balance are normally distributed about their average density in the overall production. But there is no where near the degree of segregation as there is with Blacks.

SLIDE 12

The fine detail also shows a more normal distribution for Spanish with the Blacks clustered at the very low percent levels.

SLIDE 13

Here are similar charts for the San Francisco SMSA where the concentration at the high end is less pronounced for the Black and Spanish but the pattern is still the same. The Spanish are more normally distributed about their mean in the overall population than they are in Los Angeles. The median concentration for Blacks is 64% versus 83% for Los Angeles.

SLIDE 14

The pattern for Orientals in San Francisco is interesting in that it is bi-modal with the Chinatown Tracts providing the concentration in the high areas. Much more pronounced than the Spanish in Los Angeles.

SLIDE 15

For an overall look we have here a complete list of all the tracted counties in California and Nevada. Only 2 Oriental indexes exceed 2. Black indexes with few exceptions are well over 5. The numbers in parenthesis are the average percent in the county, the Index shows the degree of concentration. For example, Clark County, Nevada has 8% Black but the average Black lives in an area with over 94% Black concentration.

In Las Vegas City there are 31 tracts. Only 3 had over 400 Blacks. 13,109 of the 14,082 Blacks in the city were concentrated in these 3 tracts. On the other hand, with a population of some 6,000 Spanish, none of the 31 tracts had a concentration of over 15% Spanish and only 3 had 10%, the rest being dispersed throughout the city.

Segregation, whether voluntary or enforced by economic or discriminatory factors is no doubt a substantial causal factor in some of the comparisons we have made earlier on income jobs and education.

The fact that neighborhood segregation continues in spite of the various laws and court rulings in the past 25 years is a key consideration in government policy decisions.

This material, as we said before, is designed as a brief insight into what is available from the Census. This book, "California General and Social Characteristics - PC(1)-C6" is available with substantial ethnic detail for metropolitan areas, counties, and cities with Spanish or Black populations of 400 or over. Unfortunately, this type of socio-economic detail for Other Non-White has not yet been published other than statewide and then by subtracts only. Separate books give detail for tracts in SMSA's with over 400 Spanish or Black. Special analysis for Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino groups can only be made at this time by studying areas with known concentrations.

We all, of course, are aware of the existence of a wide variety of ethnic problems and we all are well aware of individuals or localities that have special problems. But it is always difficult to define a problem unless we have some way of measuring it even if the measurement is imperfect. With the Census as a base, hopefully data can be developed from ongoing samples through government or minority sponsorships so that agencies such as yours can get indications of improvement or deterioration.

ALIFORNIA POPULATION
1970 CENSUS

BASIS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA COMPARISIONS (4th Count Tapes)

	People	% of State Total
Black	1,398,498	7.0%
Other (Non-White)	704,040	3.5
Spanish American	3,101,589*	15.5
White (Less S/A)	14,753,588	74.0
TOTAL	19,957,715	100.0

**Includes Spanish Language + Spanish Surname White and Non-White*

COMPOSITION OF NON-WHITE SUB GROUPS (2nd Count Tapes)

	People	% of State Total
Japanese	213,280	1.05%
Chinese	170,131	.85
Filipino	138,859	.70
American Indian	91,018	.45
All Other (Net)	90,822	.45
TOTAL	704,090	3.50

ADJUSTED FOR NON-WHITE SPANISH AMERICANS (4th Count Tapes)

	People	% of State Total
White Spanish American	2,938,838	14.7%
Black S/A	44,775	.2
Other (Non-White) S/A	117,976	.6
White (Less White S/A)	14,9 6,339	74.8

MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT
FOR
CLIDE VERTICAL

CA

POPULATION DATA — SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
U. S. CENSUS 1970

FOURTH COUNT (SAMPLE DATA) Source of Socio-Economic Detail

	Population	% of Total
Total	715,674	100.0%
Spanish American *	101,901	14.2
Black	95,845	13.4
Othern Non-White ∅	106,927	15.0
White (Net) ∅	411,001	57.4

∅ Obtained by special tabulation from Fourth Count

SECOND COUNT DATA (100% Count but with field edit only)

	Population	% of Total
Total	715,675	100.0%
White	511,186	71.4
Black	96,078	13.4
Other Non-White	108,410	15.2
Indian	2,900	0.4%
Japanese	11,705	1.6
Chinese	58,696	8.2
Filipino	24,694	3.5
All Other	10,415	1.5

* SPANISH LANGUAGE AND OTHER SPANISH SURNAME
ADJUSTED FOR NON-WHITE SPANISH AMERICAN (FOURTH COUNT)

White S/A	85,676	11.9%
Black S/A	3,432	.5
Other Non-White S/A	12,793	1.8
White (Less White S/A)	427,226	59.7

19

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION

	White less Spanish	Black	Spanish	Other Non-White	Total
San Francisco	57%	14%	14%	15%	100%
Oakland	49	35	10	6	100
Berkeley	62	23	6	9	100
Richmond	50	36	10	4	100
Balance	82	3	12	3	100
S. F. SMSA	71%	11%	12%	6%	100%
STATE OF CALIF.	74%	7%	16%	3%	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION UNDER 18

	White less Spanish	Black	Spanish	Other Non-White	Total
San Francisco	35%	22%	22%	21%	100%
Oakland	30	50	13	7	100
Berkeley	46	38	8	8	100
Richmond	37	47	12	4	100
Balance	79	3	14	4	100
S. F. SMSA	64%	14%	15%	7%	100%
STATE OF CALIF.	67%	9%	20%	4%	100%

18

NATIONAL ORIGIN

	Mexico	Cuba	Puerto Rico	Other Spanish American	Total S/A Origin ø
S. F. SMSA					
S. F. CITY	18%	1%	4%	25%	48%
OTHER	20	1	2	8	31
TOTAL SMSA	19%	1%	3%	13%	36%
L. A. SMSA	39%	3%	2%	7%	51%
STATE OF CALIF.	36%	2%	1%	6%	45%

Note: As indicated by People of Foreign Birth or Mixed Parentage from Spanish American Areas related to Total Spanish American (Spanish Language or Spanish Surname).

ø Spanish America — Western Hemisphere excluding U.S. and Canada

1C

COMPARATIVE FERTILITY DATA

Children Ever Born Per Woman 35-44

	TOTAL	BLACK	SPANISH	ALL OTHER
CITIES				
San Francisco	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.3
Oakland	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.3
Berkeley	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.2
Richmond	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.4
Other In SMSA	2.8	3.5	3.2	2.8
S.F. SMSA	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.6
STATE OF CALIF.	2.9	3.3	3.7	2.8

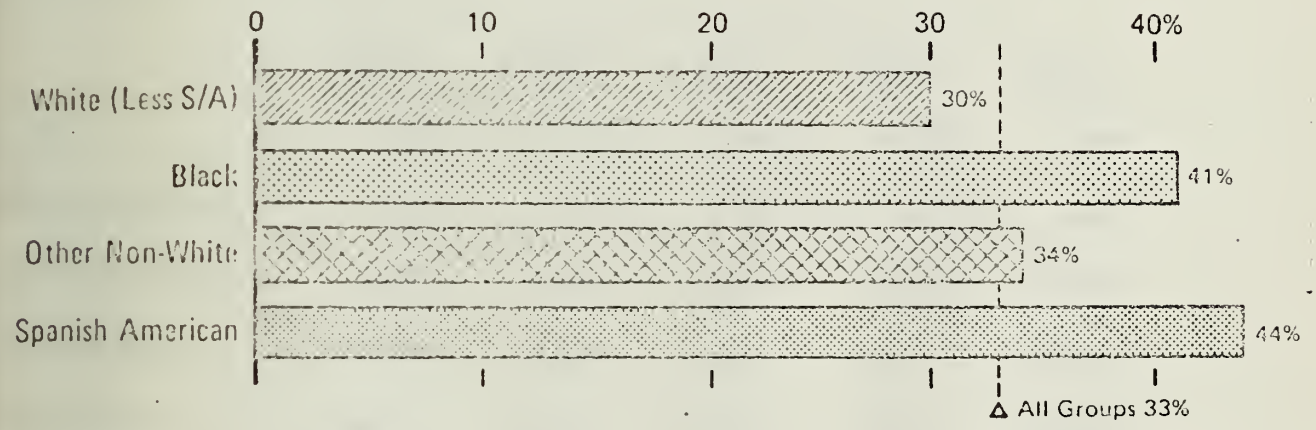
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18

	Total	Black	Spanish	Other Non-White	White Excl. Spanish
S. F. CITY	22%	37%	34%	30%	14%
S. F. SMSA	30	39	38	32	27
STATE OF CALIF.	33	41	44	34	30

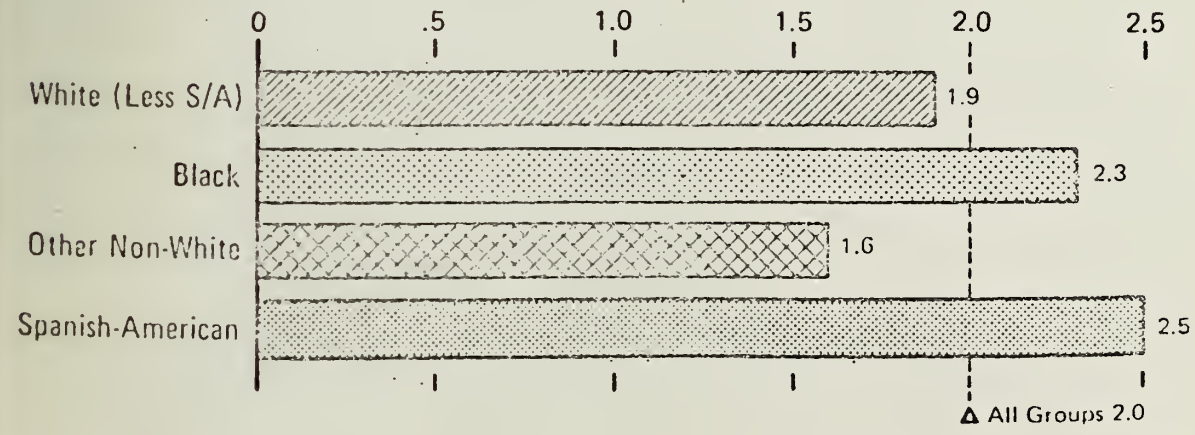
RE COMPOSITION

2

YOUTH
% OF POPULATION UNDER 18:



FERTILITY
CHILDREN EVER BORN PER WOMAN 25-34:



MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT
FOR
2 x 10 SLIDE-VERTICAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

POTENTIAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

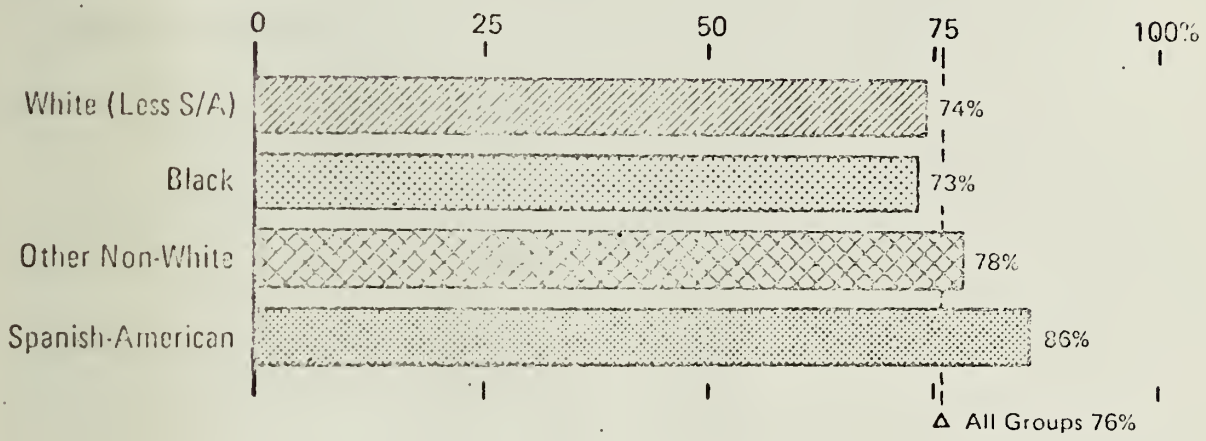
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
LACK	4.37%	5.62%	7.00%	8.32%	9.63%
MERICAN INDIAN	.19	.25	.46	.60	.73
THER NON-WHITE	1.78	2.54	3.06	3.70	4.34
HITE SPANISH	9.50	12.25	14.72	17.33	19.94
THER WHITE	84.16	79.34	74.76	70.05	65.36
OTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT
FOR

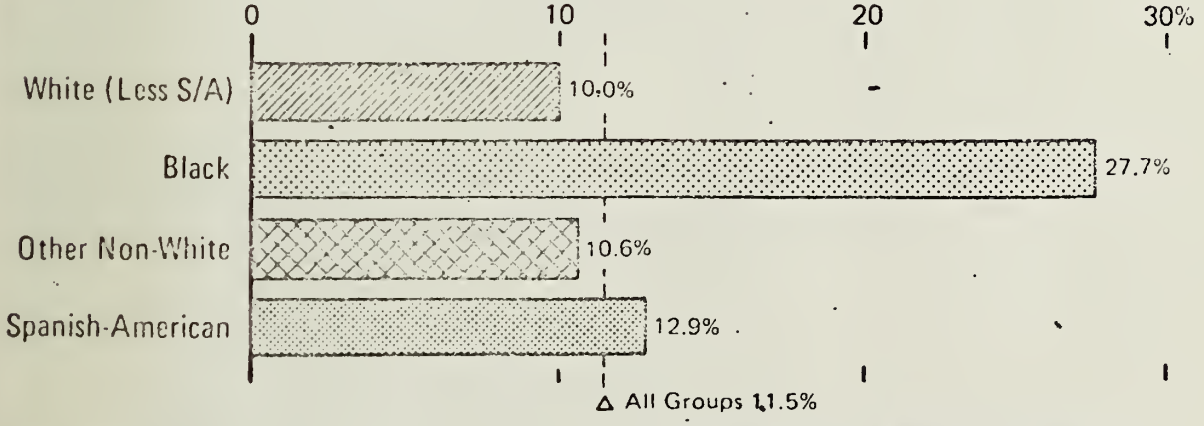
AMILY PATTERNS

3

FAMILIES
% FAMILIES TO TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS



FEMALE FAMILY HEAD*
% OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD



*In Husband-Wife families (Husband present) the male is designated as Head of Household

MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT
FOR
8 x 10 SLIDE VERTICAL

CAT

3A

PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS

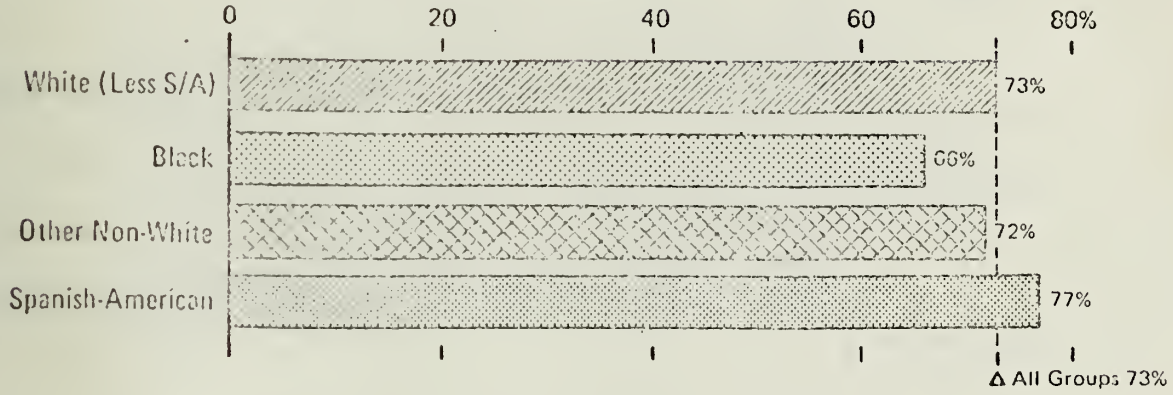
	TOTAL	BLACK	SPANISH
S. F. CITY	17	31	17
S. F. SMSA	12	28	12
L. A. SMSA	13	29	15
STATE OF CALIF.	12	28	13

LABOR FORCE

4

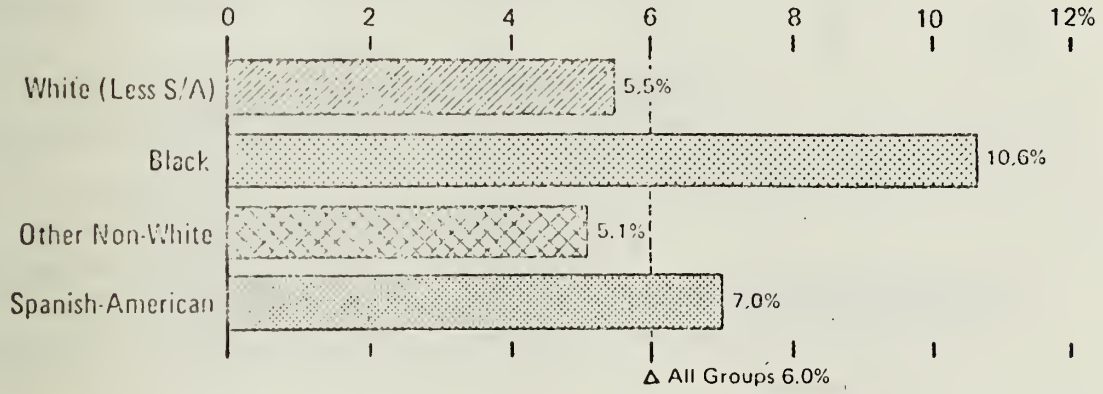
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION - MALES

% OF MALES 16 AND OVER WHO ARE WORKING OR ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK



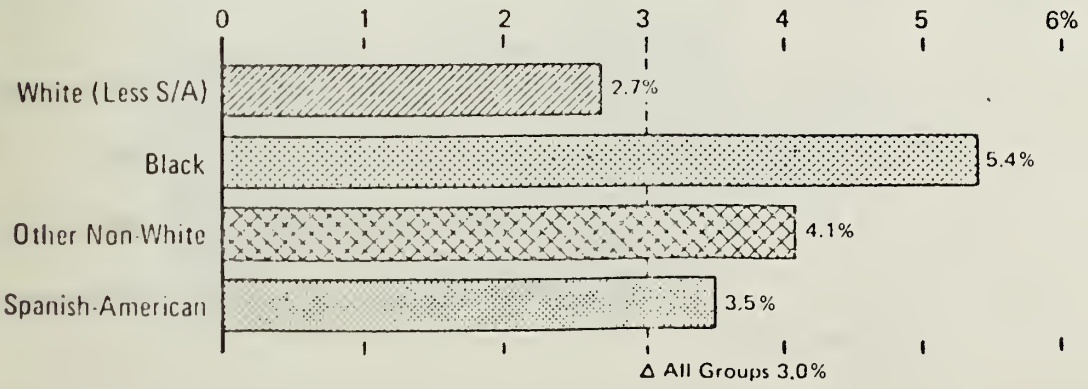
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - MALE

% OF UNEMPLOYED (SEEKING WORK) IN THE LABOR FORCE



LABOR FORCE 'NON-PARTICIPANTS' - MALE

% OF MALES 16 AND OVER WHO ARE NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE FOR REASONS OTHER THAN DISABILITY, AGE OVER 65, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OR INSTITUTIONALIZATION



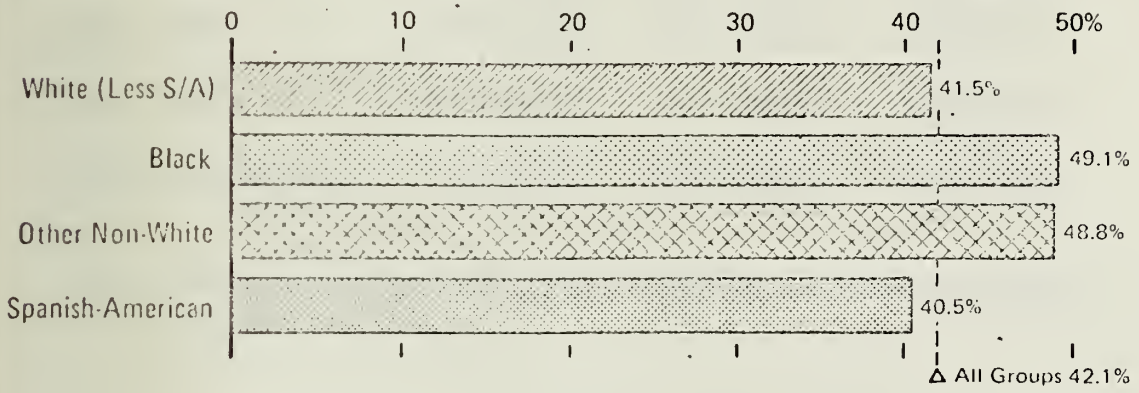
MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT

ABOR FORCE

5

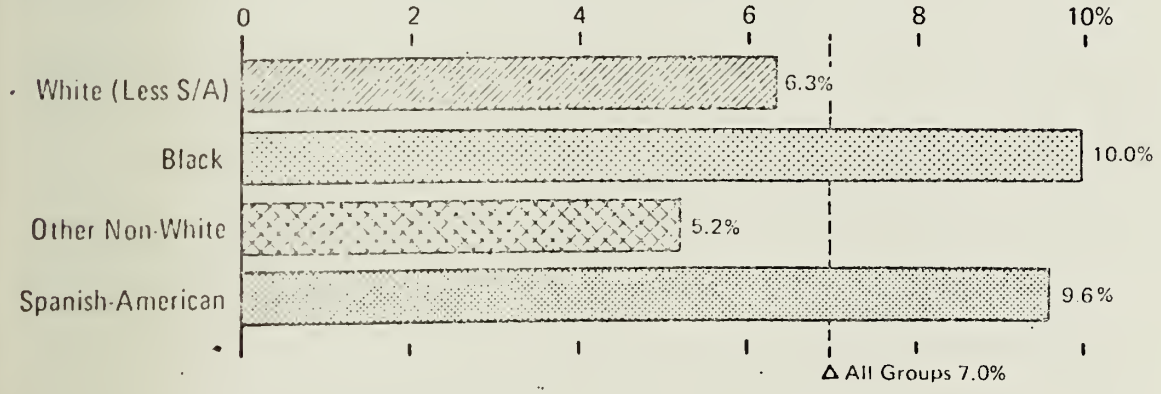
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES - FEMALE

% OF FEMALES 16 AND OVER WHO ARE WORKING OR ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK



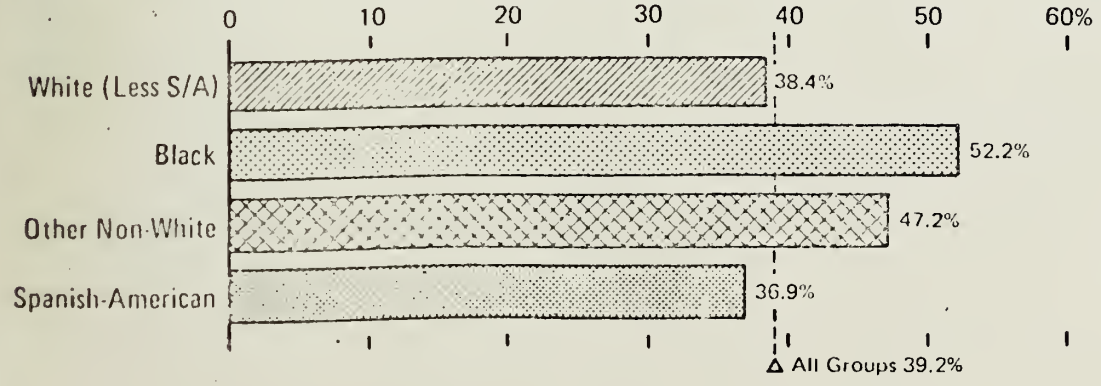
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - FEMALE

% UNEMPLOYED (SEEKING WORK) IN THE LABOR FORCE



WORKING WIVES

% OF MARRIED WOMEN (HUSBAND PRESENT) IN THE LABOR FORCE



MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT

5A

MALE AND (FEMALE) LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

	TOTAL	BLACK	SPANISH
S.F. CITY	73.1 (50.4)	74.0 (54.0)	77.3 (49.2)
S.F. SMSA	77.7 (45.1)	71.8 (51.1)	79.6 (44.1)
L.A. SMSA	78.8 (44.6)	73.1 (50.0)	81.1 (42.7)
STATE OF CALIF.	77.6 (42.2)	71.7 (49.2)	79.6 (40.5)

Note: Labor Force (includes Armed Forces as % of Total Population 16 years and Over).

53

UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE
MALE (FEMALE)

	TOTAL	BLACK	SPANISH
S. F. CITY	7.3 (5.3)	11.4 (9.1)	8.3 (6.3)
S. F. SMSA	5.6 (6.0)	11.1 (10.4)	6.3 (7.6)
L. A. SMSA	6.0 (6.5)	10.2 (9.5)	6.6 (7.9)
STATE OF CALIF.	6.0 (7.0)	10.6 (10.0)	7.0 (9.6)

5C

% OF MALES 16 AND OVER
WHO ARE LABOR FORCE NONPARTICIPANTS
(Out of Labor Force - Under 65 - Not In School) *

	TOTAL	BLACK	SPANISH
S. F. CITY	9	13	7
S. F. SMSA	6	11	5
L. A. SMSA	6	11	6
STATE OF CALIF.	6	11	6

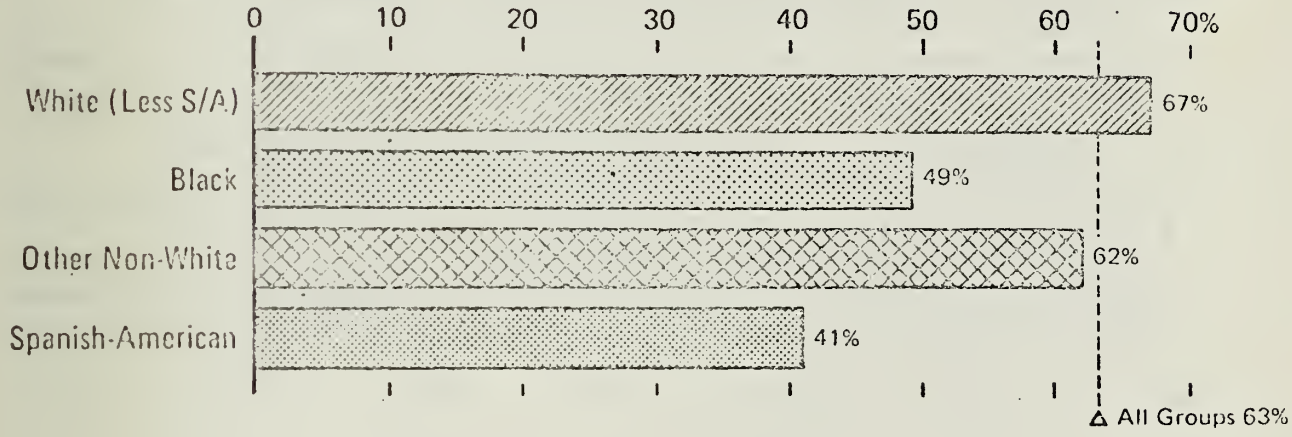
* Data include disabled persons

(6)

EDUCATION

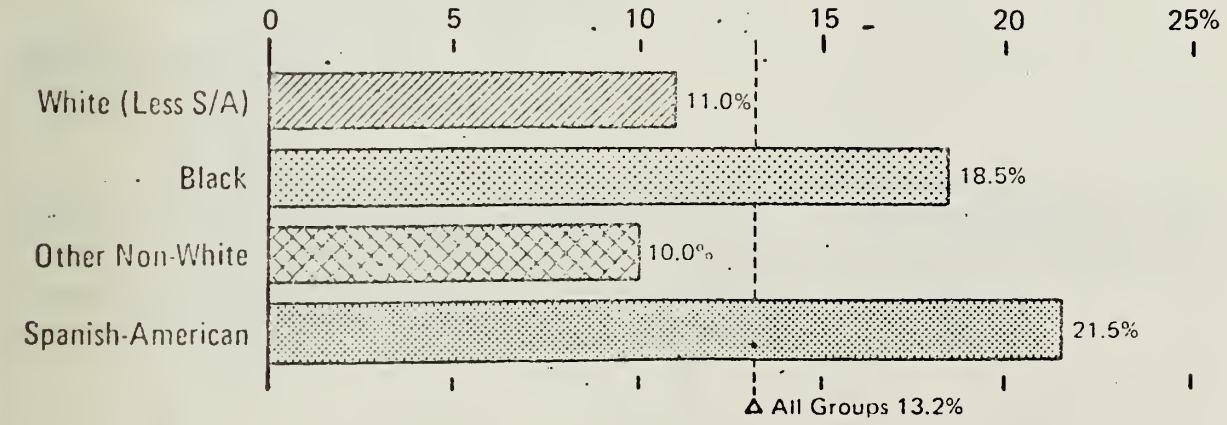
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

% GRADUATES TO TOTAL POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER



SCHOOL DROPOUTS

% OF MALES 16-21 NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE



MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT

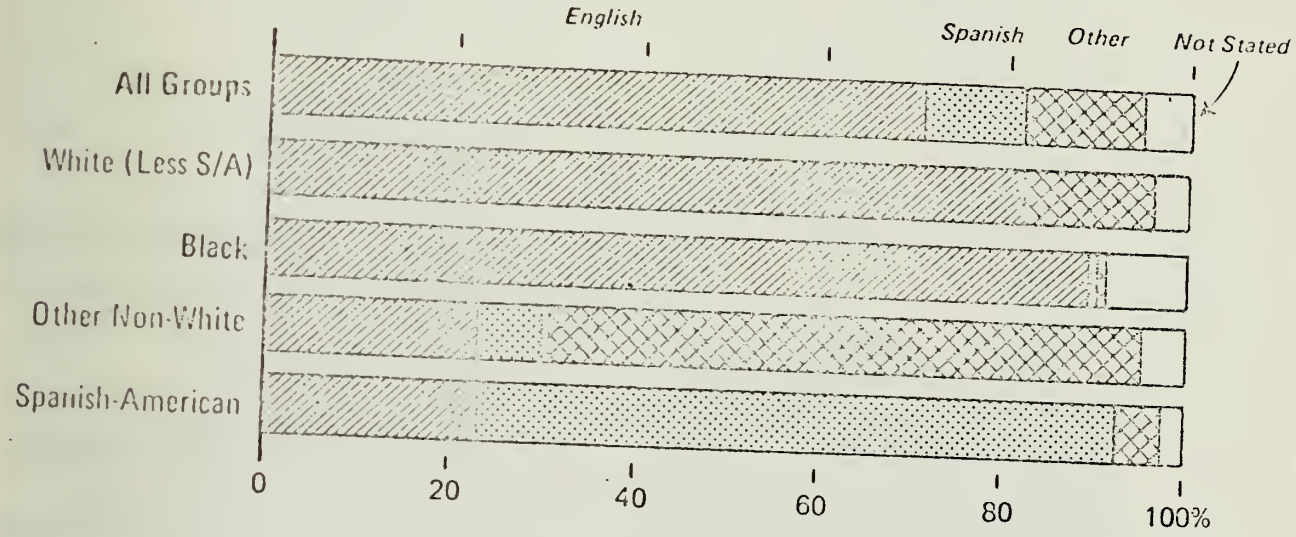
FOR

LINGUISTIC BACKGROUND

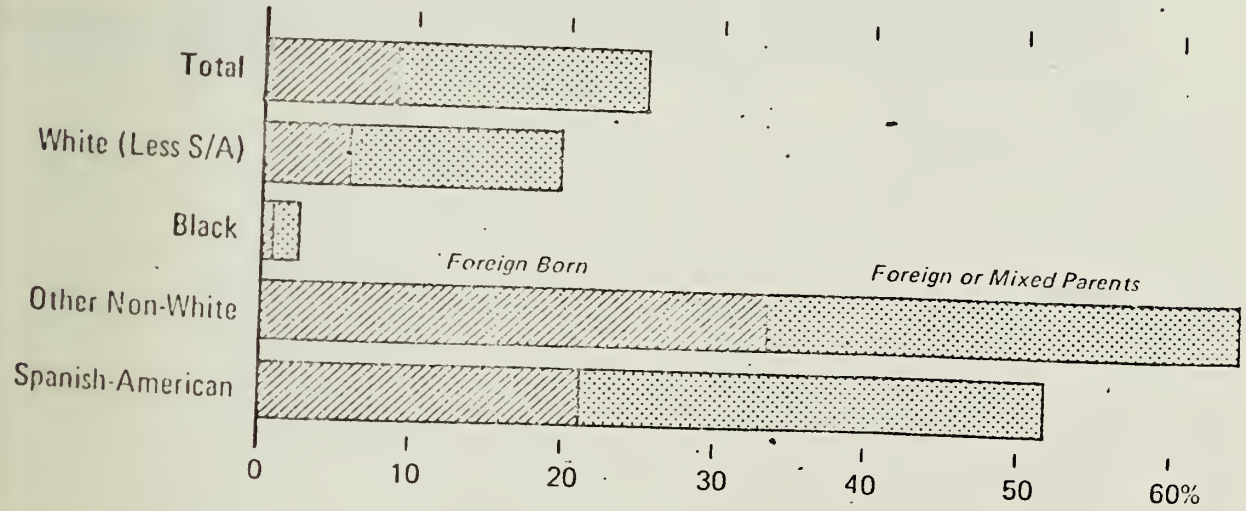
7

MOTHER TONGUE

LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME AS A CHILD AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION



FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE



MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT
FOR
8 x 10 CLEAR VERTICAL

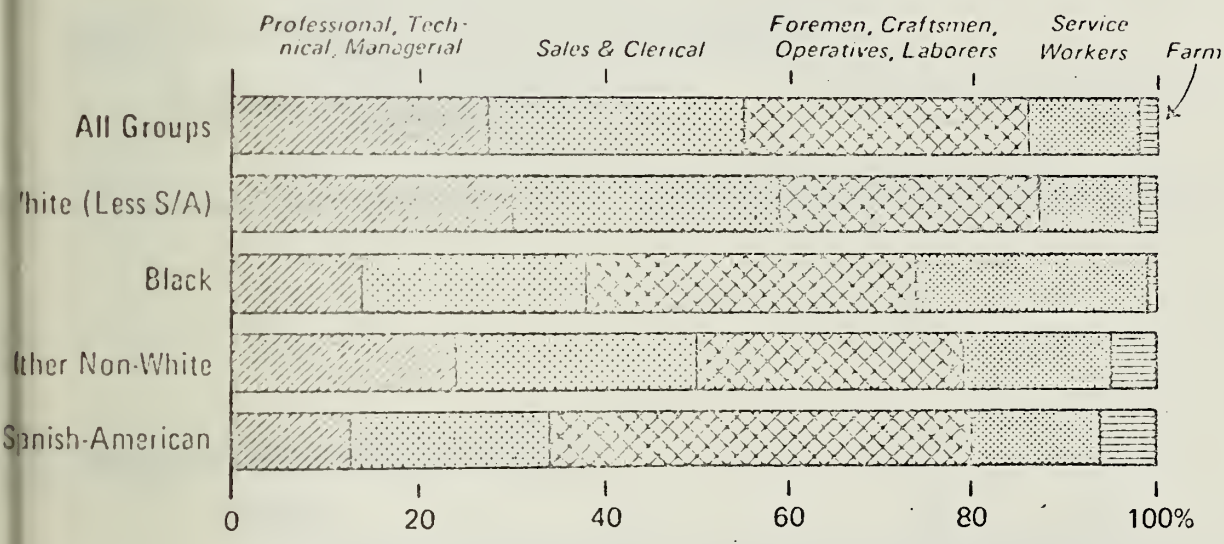
CA

8

CUPATIONS

CCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS

FRCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT



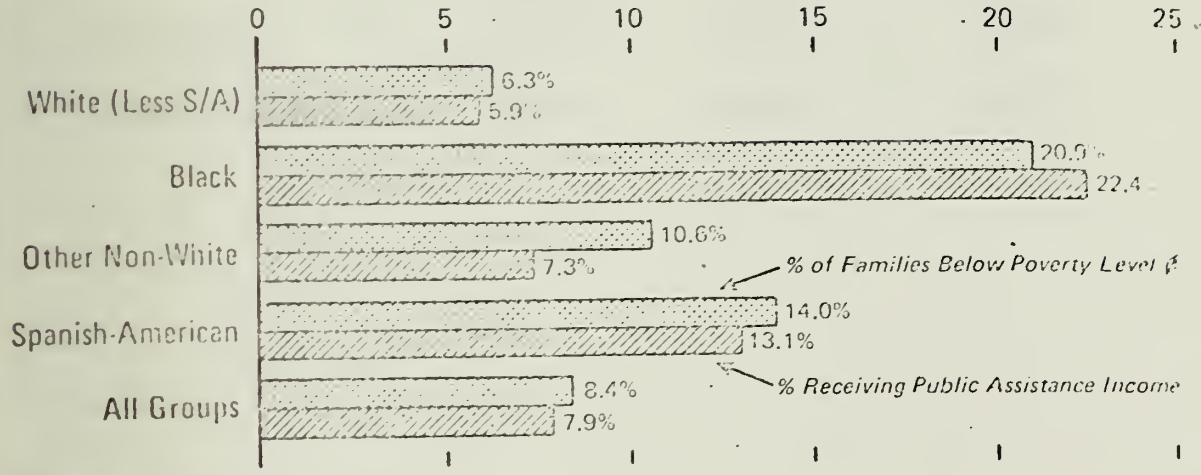
MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT

CAT. NO.

POVERTY

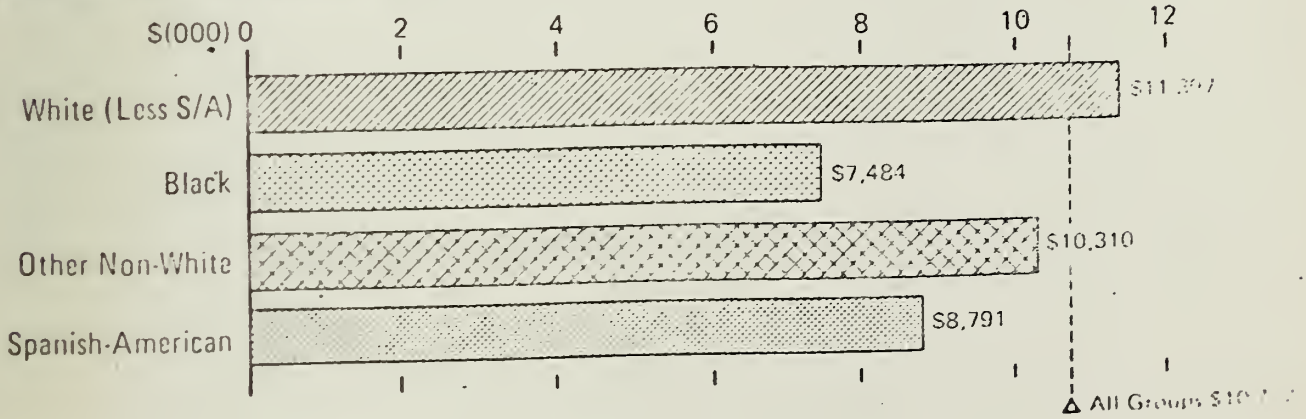
9

POVERTY LEVEL AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



Ø Poverty level is defined by the census and varies by location, family size and composition, etc.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1969



MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT

9A

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME — 1969

	TOTAL	BLACK	SPANISH
S. F. CITY	$. 10,503	$ 7,676	$ 9,497
S. F. SMSA	11,802	7,966	10,459
L. A. SMSA	10,972	7,573	8,938
STATE OF CALIF.	10,732	7,484	8,791

POVERTY

% of Families Below Poverty Level (% Receiving Public Assistance)

	TOTAL	BLACK	SPANISH
S.F. CITY	9.9 (9.2)	20.3 (22.4)	11.8 (11.8)
S.F. SMSA	7.2 (7.5)	20.1 (23.0)	9.3 (10.1)
L.A. SMSA	8.2 (8.3)	20.4 (22.0)	12.8 (12.6)
STATE OF CALIF.	8.4 (7.9)	20.9 (22.4)	14.0 (13.1)

PROGRAM _____ SECT

(10)

1970 CENSUS TRACT SUMMARIES
AREA AND MINORITY=== L.A.COUNTY TOTAL BLACK POPULATION
NUMBER OF TRACTS IN AREA

FROM	TO	MID PT	DESC TRACTS	FREQ	PERCENT
95	99.999	95.0	56	5225	27.57
85	89.999	85.0	69	4015	58.51
75	79.999	75.0	28	2100	11.00
65	69.999	65.0	17	1105	5.80
55	59.999	55.0	20	1100	5.80
45	49.999	45.0	14	630	3.30
35	39.999	35.0	22	805	4.25
25	29.999	25.0	31	775	4.09
15	19.999	17.5	16	315	1.66
10	14.999	12.5	10	161	.85
8	9.999	9.0	13	117	.62
6	7.999	7.0	22	151	.81
4	5.999	5.0	27	135	.71
2	3.999	3.0	75	225	1.19
1	1.999	1.5	121	180	.95
0	.999	.5	124	66	.34
	.000	.0	912	0	.00
TOTAL		.0	1584	18956	.00

MEDIAN TRACT----PCT MINORITY 82.750
CALCULATED MEAN======== 11.9665
INDEX 6.915

27.57
58.51
30.94

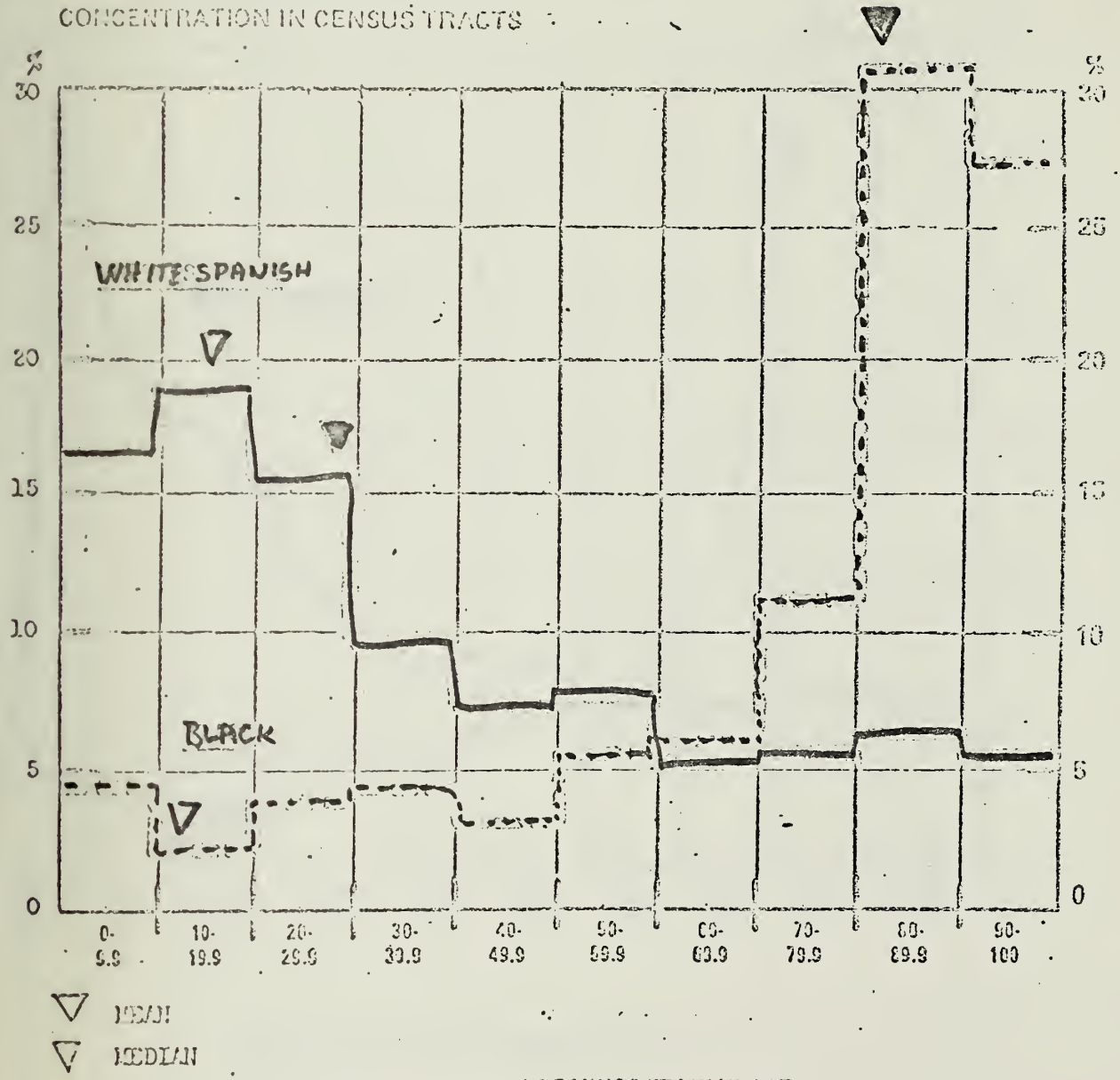
$\frac{8.51}{30.94} = 27.50$

80
2.750
82.750

(11)

PATTERN OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DISTRIBUTION OF MINORITY POPULATION BY DEGREE OF CONCENTRATION IN CENSUS TRACTS



	WHITE SPANISH	BLACK
Median Concentration	29	83
Average % In Area	17	12
Index	1.7	6.9

MASTER MICROFILM

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

PATTERN OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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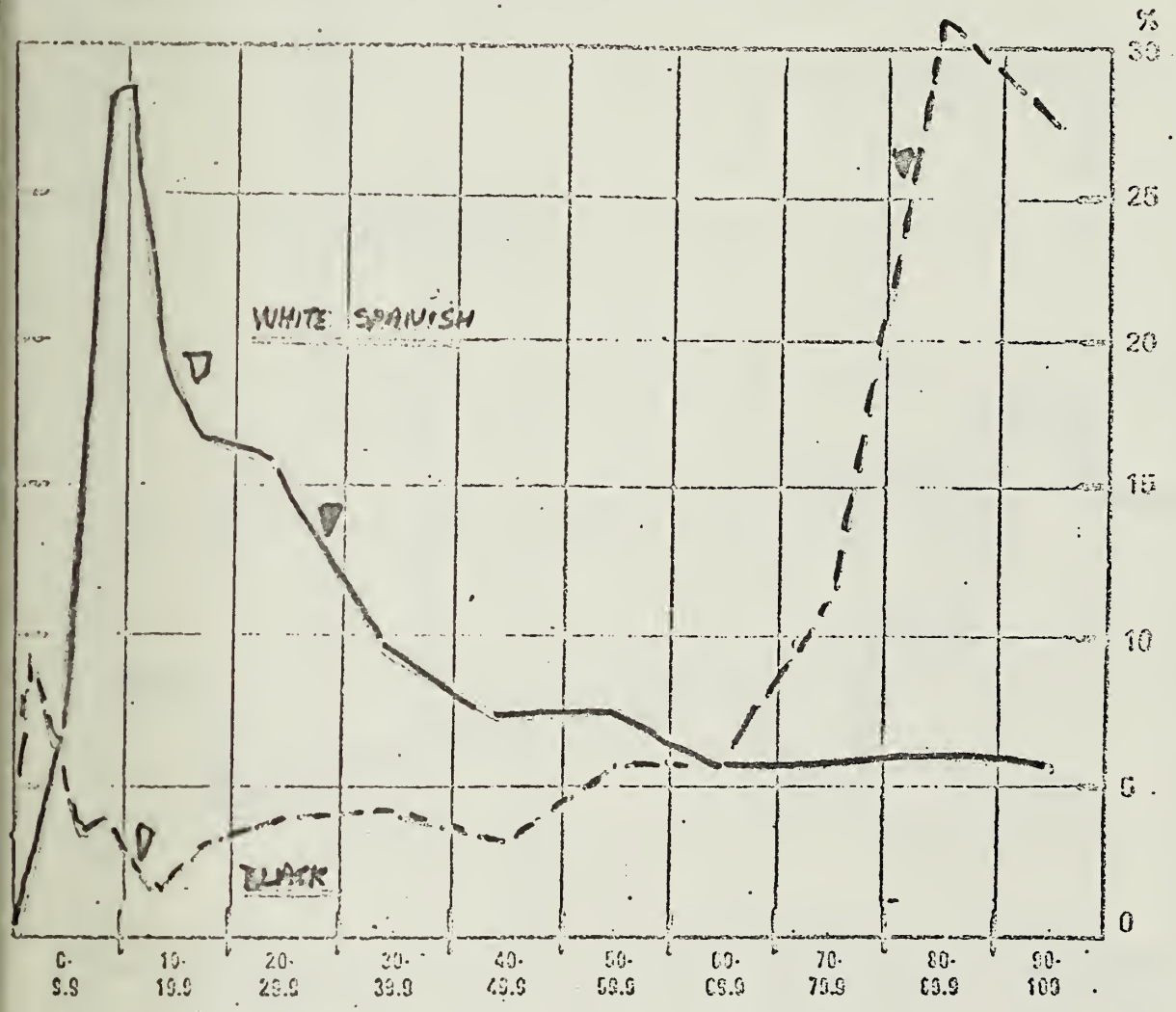
DISTRIBUTION OF MINORITY POPULATION BY DEGREE OF CONCENTRATION IN CENSUS TRACTS



% CONCENTRATION OF MINORITY IN TRACT

	WHITE SPANISH	BLACK
Median Concentration	29	83
Average % In Area	17	12
Index	1.7	6.9

MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT

FOR

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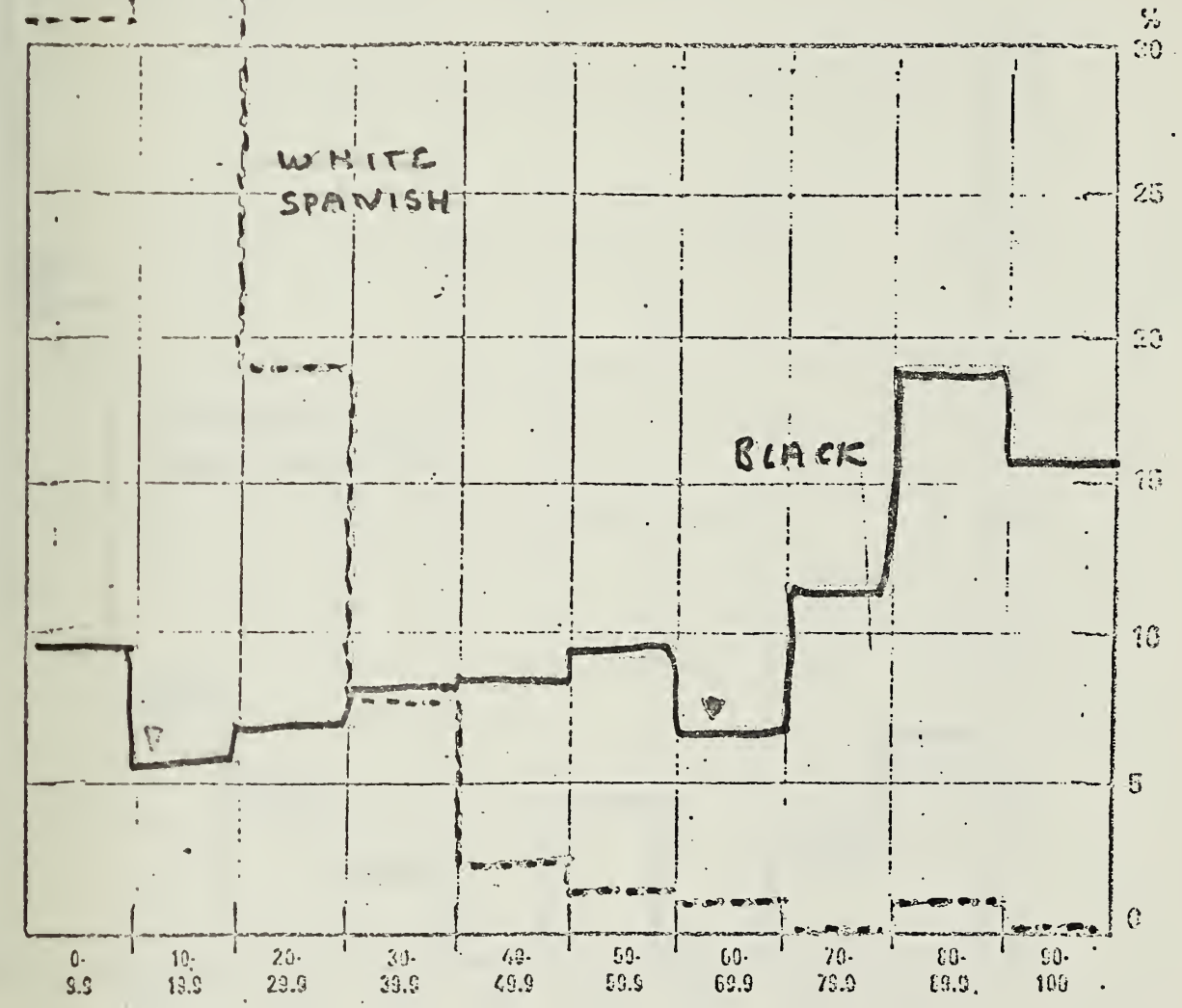
PATTERN OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS
SAN FRANCISCO SMSA

DISTRIBUTION OF MINORITY POPULATION BY DEGREE OF CONCENTRATION IN CENSUS TRACTS



% CONCENTRATION OF MINORITY IN TRACT

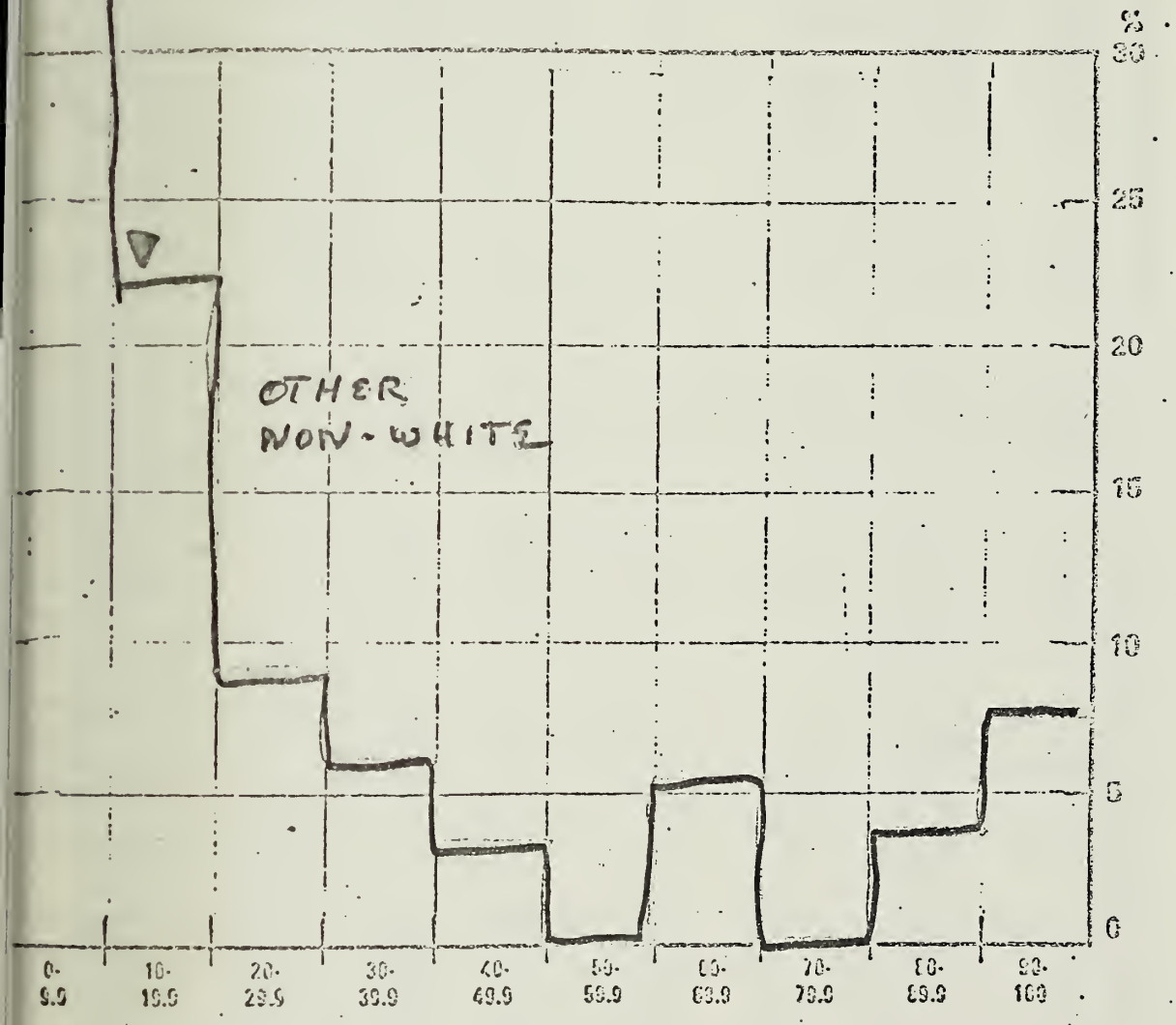
	BLACK	WH SPAN
Median Concentration	63.9	14.7
Average % In Area	11.6	10.4
Index	5.5	1.4

MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT
FOR

14

ATTERN OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS
SAN FRANCISCO 1960

ISTRIBUTION OF MINORITY POPULATION BY DEGREE OF
ONCENTRATION IN CENSUS TRACTS



% CONCENTRATION OF MINORITY IN TRACT

Median Concentration	12.4
Average % In Area	6.9
Index	1.8

MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT

15

INDEX OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION

( ) = PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN COUNTY

CALIFORNIA	WHITE SPANISH		BLACK		OTHER NON WHITE	
Alameda	1.3	(12)	4.1	(17)	1.4	(6)
Contra Costa	1.3	(9)	10.1	(7)	1.5	(3)
Marin	1.2	(5)	25.2	(4)	1.6	(2)
San Francisco	1.8	(11)	4.0	(14)	1.7	(16)
San Mateo	1.4	(10)	13.9	(4)	1.6	(4)
TOTAL S.F. SMSA	1.4	(10)	5.5	(12)	1.8	(7)
Santa Clara	1.7	(12)	3.1	(2)	1.2	(4)
Monterey	1.8	(19)	6.6	(4)	1.4	(6)
Napa	1.2	(8)	14.6	(1)	1.2	(1)
Solano	1.2	(8)	2.4	(12)	1.5	(4)
Sonoma	1.1	(7)	4.9	(1)	1.6	(2)
Placer	1.1	(9)	5.1	(1)	2.1	(3)
Sacramento	1.3	(10)	4.0	(6)	1.9	(5)
Yolo	1.5	(13)	2.0	(1)	1.5	(4)
Fresno	1.4	(25)	11.6	(6)	1.4	(4)
Kern	1.2	(16)	7.2	(5)	1.7	(2)
Madera	1.9	(25)	5.7	(6)	1.6	(3)
Stanislaus	1.4	(13)	20.2	(1)	1.4	(1)
Los Angeles	1.7	(17)	6.9	(12)	2.2	(4)
Orange	1.2	(12)	15.7	(1)	1.4	(2)
Riverside	1.4	(18)	3.1	(5)	1.6	(2)
San Bernardino	1.4	(18)	4.9	(5)	1.4	(2)
San Diego	1.2	(12)	12.9	(4)	1.5	(3)
Santa Barbara	1.3	(16)	2.3	(2)	1.4	(2)
Ventura	1.8	(12)	5.7	(2)	1.8	(3)
NEVADA						
Clark	1.5	(5)	11.3	(8)	1.4	(2)
Washoe	1.2	(5)	5.7	(2)	1.8	(3)

MASTER VU-GRAPH MOUNT

SF DETAIL 41

INDEX OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS
1970 CENSUS TRACT SUMMARIES
AREA AND MINORITY SF COUNTY BLACK POPULATION
NUMBER OF TRACTS IN AREA 151

FROM	TO	MID PT	TRACTS	FREQ	PERCENT
90	99.999	95.0	1	95	4.48
80	89.999	85.0	4	340	16.05
70	79.999	75.0	4	300	14.16
60	69.999	65.0	2	130	6.13
50	59.999	55.0	5	275	12.98
40	49.999	45.0	5	225	10.62
30	39.999	35.0	6	210	9.91
20	29.999	25.0	6	150	7.08
15	19.999	17.5	3	52	2.45
10	14.999	12.5	6	75	3.54
8	9.999	9.0	6	54	2.55
6	7.999	7.0	11	77	3.63
4	5.999	5.0	8	40	1.89
2	3.999	3.0	18	54	2.55
1	1.999	1.5	23	34	1.60
0	.999	.5	16	8	.38
	.000	.0	27	0	.00
TOTAL		.0	151	2119	.00

MEDIAN TRACT----PCT MINORITY 52.926273
CALCULATED MEAN 14.033113
PERCENT MINORITY IN WHOLE AREA 13.39
INDEX 3.9526716

INDEX OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS
1970 CENSUS TRACT SUMMARIES
AREA AND MINORITY SFCOUNTY OTHER NON WHITE
NUMBER OF TRACTS IN AREA 151

FROM	TO	MID PT	TRACTS	FREQ	PERCENT
90	99.999	95.0	4	380	15.51
80	89.999	85.0	2	170	6.94
70	79.999	75.0	0	0	.00
60	69.999	65.0	3	195	7.96
50	59.999	55.0	0	0	.00
40	49.999	45.0	2	90	3.67
30	39.999	35.0	8	280	11.43
20	29.999	25.0	11	275	11.22
15	19.999	17.5	16	280	11.43
10	14.999	12.5	24	300	12.24
8	9.999	9.0	24	216	8.82
6	7.999	7.0	20	140	5.71
4	5.999	5.0	18	90	3.67
2	3.999	3.0	11	33	1.35
1	1.999	1.5	0	0	.00
0	.999	.5	1	1	.04
	.000	.0	7	0	.00
TOTAL		.0	151	2450	.00

MEDIAN TRACT----PCT MINORITY 25.999
CALCULATED MEAN 16.225166
PERCENT MINORITY IN WHOLE AREA 14.94
INDEX 1.7402276

SF DETAIL

INDEX OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS
1970 CENSUS TRACT SUMMARIES
AREA AND MINORITY SF COUNTY WHITE SPANISH
NUMBER OF TRACTS IN AREA 151

FROM	TO	MID PT	TRACTS	FREQ	PERCENT
90	99.999	95.0	0	0	.00
80	89.999	85.0	0	0	.00
70	79.999	75.0	0	0	.00
60	69.999	65.0	0	0	.00
50	59.999	55.0	3	165	9.69
40	49.999	45.0	2	90	5.29
30	39.999	35.0	9	315	18.51
20	29.999	25.0	13	325	19.10
15	19.999	17.5	10	175	10.28
10	14.999	12.5	12	150	8.81
8	9.999	9.0	11	99	5.82
6	7.999	7.0	23	161	9.46
4	5.999	5.0	31	155	9.11
2	3.999	3.0	18	54	3.17
1	1.999	1.5	7	10	.59
0	.999	.5	6	3	.18
	.000	.0	6	0	.00
TOTAL		.0	151	1702	.00

MEDIAN TRACT----PCT MINORITY 21.352846
CALCULATED MEAN 11.271523
PERCENT MINORITY IN WHOLE AREA 11.97
INDEX 1.7838635